



# SECOND EDITION. The China Mail. ESTABLISHED 1845

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All kinds of Photographs  
Work done in most perfect  
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"AMATEUR & SPECIALIST"  
12, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL.

No. 15,865.

號六廿月七年二十一百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1912

子壬戌年元國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

WATSON'S

## PRICKLY HEAT POWDER.

Is prepared according to the prescription of a celebrated physician (an eminent authority on tropical ailments) and it embodies the latest ideas on the treatment of this distressing complaint.

Very Effective and  
Highly Recommended.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

POPULAR  
ASAHI BEER



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
Hongkong, January 3, 1912.

LONDON'S LOST PETS.

Remarkable Growth of Dog-  
Stealing Industry.

In three days more than 1,000 dog owners visited the Dogs' Home at Battersea, London, in the hope of recovering valuable dogs which they had lost. The figures give some indication of the enormous extent of the dog stealing industry in London. It is a profitable and growing occupation, and it is being carried on with increasing skill and ingenuity.

There is no great difficulty in disposing of a stolen dog, but there are arts of great cunning in the stealing of them. Witchcraft and magic, a profound knowledge of the weaknesses of canine nature and the subtle alchemies of spells, and philtres are among the dog thief's equipment. The perfume of peppered liver is one of the spells which the dog thief casts, it is said, and there is magic in aniseed for some kinds of dogs. But there are various charms that operate upon the minds of different breeds.

It seems that Koko is not the only important shipping centre in this part of world which is badly off in regard to "wireless" facilities. As was mentioned in these columns a couple of weeks ago, the P. & O. "Oriental" is being fitted with "wireless" apparatus. A correspondent of the N. C. Daily News, in noting the introduction of this improvement, writes:

"I wonder, however, if it is common knowledge that owing to a most indifferent installation combined with the inefficiency of the operators, the maximum range of the Shanghai wireless station is fifteen miles only? This fact can I think be vouched for by all the steamers using wireless and was confirmed by myself only the other day on an Empress boat. It is certainly a lamentable fact that such an important port as Shanghai should be so badly served in such an all-important point. The Empress boats can communicate with Yokohama over 1,500 miles, but with Shanghai cannot get over fifteen, and this fact is not good reading; it is high time the community insisted on a revision of this state of affairs."

The N. C. Daily News is inclined to think that the writer of the above underestimates the capacity of the Shanghai station.—Japan Chronicle.

Business Notices.

## FOR SALE.

New Anchors and Chains,  
Ship's Twin Telegraph,  
Set of Marine Engines,  
One Steam Launch. Pumps & Injectors.  
W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.

## TELEGRAM

Received on 11. 11. 11. from LONDON

We beg to inform you ROYAL WARRANT AWARDED  
our Company for Milk.



TRADE MARK

CONDENSED MILK;  
MILKMAID STERILIZED NATURAL MILK.  
EVAPORATED CREAM.

On Sale at All Stores.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

## WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF  
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 27th JULY.

8.00 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.' 8.00 A.M. 'HONAM.'  
10.30 P.M. 'HONAM.' 5.00 P.M. 'KINSHAN.'

SUNDAY, 28th JULY.

9.00 P.M. 'FATSHAN.' 4.00 P.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.'

### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI TAI' Tons 1851. S.S. 'SUI AN' Tons 1851.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. & 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.  
Sunday, at 9 A.M. & 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.  
MACAO TO HONGKONG.  
Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 29th JULY.

The Company's Steamship "SUI AN,"  
will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M.  
Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.  
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday leaving at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.  
This steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 P.M.  
FARES AS USUAL.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

### CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'HOI-SANG' 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.  
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

### JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

### CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SAINAM' 588 Tons, and S.S. 'NANNING' 568 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days.  
Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI" These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.  
Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HOTEL MANSIONS (Fifth Floor),  
Opposite the Blake Pier.

THE  
VICTORIA RECREATION  
CLUB.

NIGHT AQUATIC FETE,  
SATURDAY,  
JULY 27th, 1912,  
AT 9 P.M.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF  
THE COLONEL AND OFFICERS  
THE BAND OF THE K. O. Y. L. I.  
will play Selections during the  
Evening.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1912.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

THE HOSTEL established by the  
CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY  
will be opened early, in September as a  
Hall of Residence for Chinese Students  
attending the University of Hongkong.  
Information Regarding Terms of Admis-  
sion, Fees, &c., may be obtained from the  
Warden.  
Rev. W. H. HEWITT, M.A., B.D.  
30, Bonham Road.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1912.

## THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL

An Ideal Family Hotel, where Living is a Real Pleasure.  
FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT CONVENIENTLY SITUATED. ALL MODERN COMFORT  
Noted for its First Class Cuisine and Perfection of Service.  
Under the Personal Management of O. E. OWEN,  
Proprietor.  
Telegraphic Address: GRAND.  
Hongkong.  
Telephone No. 312

Business Notices.

## PRICKLY HEAT REMEDIES.

VICTORIA PRICKLY HEAT LOTION  
The only Safe and Certain Cure. 50 Cts. and \$1.00 per bottle.  
VICTORIA PRICKLY HEAT POWDER  
Gives Immediate Relief. 50 Cts. and \$1.00 per tin.  
IMPROVED LAVENDER TALCUM POWDER  
Antiseptic and Soothing. 45 Cents per tin.  
VICTORIA CARBOLIC SOAP  
Specially recommended by the Medical Faculty for all forms of  
Prickly Heat and Skin Irritation.

THE  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.  
(Opposite the Clock Tower) QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## LEEDS FORGE CO., LD., LEEDS.

Specialists in the Manufacture of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK of every description  
Pioneers in the design and manufacture of  
PRESSED STEEL UNDERFRAMES AND BOGIES AND ALL-STEEL  
RAILWAY WAGGONS.

The Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in Hongkong and China  
The Taikeo Dockyard and Engineering  
Co. of Hongkong, Ltd.  
AGENTS, BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE  
Hongkong, October 3, 1911.

## MASSEY'S COMMERCIAL MAP & DIRECTORY.

### NOW COMPILING

Advertisers and Residents:  
HEADS OF BUSINESS HOUSES,  
PROFESSIONAL MEN,  
SECRETARIES OF CLUBS,  
MANAGERS OF HOTELS,  
PRINCIPALS and MATRONS of HOSPITALS,  
and ALL RESIDENTS are requested to send in full  
particulars.

NAME .....  
ADDRESS.....  
TELEPHONE NUMBER.....  
CABLE ADDRESS.....  
For FREE Insertion, "O."  
K. A. MASSEY,  
33, KING EDWARD HOTEL,  
Hongkong, February 12, 1912.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY  
A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM.  
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

## PEAK HOTEL.

ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.  
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.  
OPEN to the South Winds in Summer and protected from the North-east Winds in  
Winter. Commanding a magnificent view of Hongkong, the harbour and adjacent  
island for forty miles.  
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.  
Terms—From \$5 per day Mex; Telephone Add. "Peakful."  
Town Office, 4, Des Voeux Road.  
Hongkong, February 8, 1908.

## GRAND HOTEL.

NO. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.  
ENTIRELY under European Management. Situated in the most central position,  
Large and airy Rooms, luxuriously furnished, Electric Light and Fans through-  
out. Sanitary arrangements of the latest pattern.  
CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.  
Ladies Afternoon Tea Rooms. Special rates for married families or application to  
the Manager.  
CHARGES MODERATE.  
F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.  
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT" Hongkong.  
Hongkong, November 10, 1905.

## ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL).  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated and under entire  
New Management. Large and comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine, and an  
apportion of an excellent French Chef.  
PARTICULARS AND RATES on application to PROPRIETORS.

Business Notices.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

## PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS

## Annual Clearance Sale.

## FAIRALL & CO.

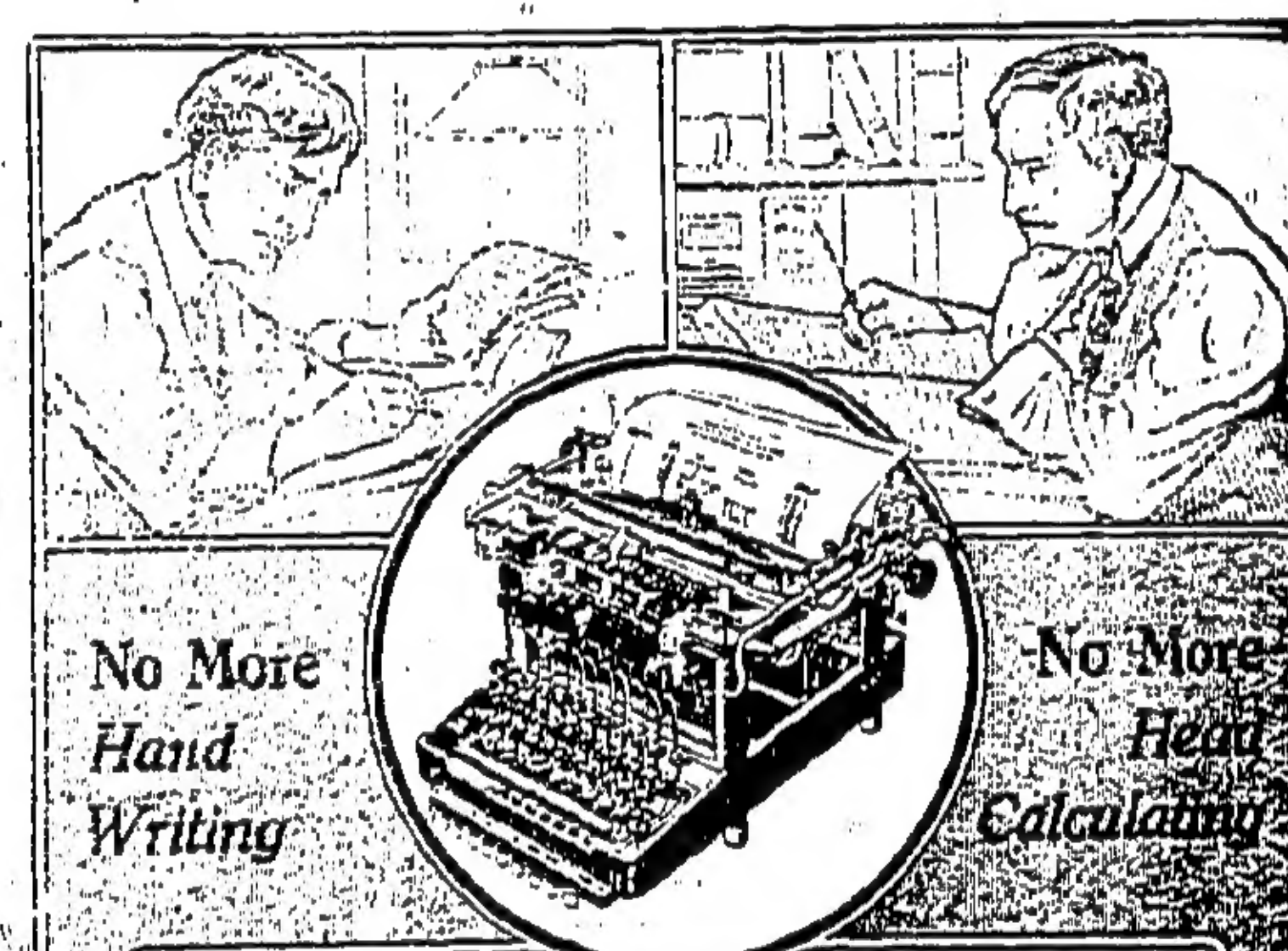
MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1912.

Special bargains in all Departments  
Dresses and all Goods at  
wonderfully low prices.

Ladies Walking & Evening Shoes at less than cost.

2, PEDDER STREET.

Telephone 644



Both are eliminated by the

## Remington

Adding and Subtracting Typewriter  
(Wahl Adding Mechanism)

The machine which reduces every operation  
of writing and calculating to a mechanical  
labor saving basis.

VISIBLE  
WRITING

Illustrated  
booklet  
sent on  
request

VISIBLE  
ADDING

Remington Typewriter Company

SIEMSEN & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

HONGKONG & CANTON.



## For Bathing Parties.

Blackberry Brandy,

Cherry Brandy,

Cherry Whisky,

Sloe Gin,

Cherry Gin,

Pippermint

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

(Hongkong, May 14, 1912)















# HUNT'S PORTS AND SHERRIES.

PORTS:		Very Old Vintage	Imperial
Talvera	Tawny	Newfoundland.	Coronation.
Full Rich.	Very Old Tawny.		

Hunt's Newfoundland Port is a specialty and world-famed. It is shipped from Oporto to Newfoundland, matured there for several years in cask and bottled in London. Manzanilla Sherry is specially selected for the China market.

All our Ports and Sherries are bottled and shipped by

HUNT, ROOPE, TEAGE & Co.,  
Oporto, Xeres & London.

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.,  
Sole Agents.

TELEPHONE 636.

# HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S. S. CO.



FOR NEW YORK VIA P. R. T. S. AND  
SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. INVERCLYDE.....On or about 10th September, 1912.

For freight and further information apply to

SHAW, TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, July 23, 1912.

## THE PEACEFUL AIMS OF THE NEW CHINA.

An article by Professor Paul S. Reinsch, Roosevelt Professor in Berlin, on "The New China Among the Nations" has attracted some attention. He discusses the question as to whether the appearance of China organized on modern methods will render more keen the already existing antipathies between nations, or whether it will tend toward the further strengthening of the unity of the world.

Present time events in China, he thinks, certainly will lead to a sharpening of antipathies between the Government and individual States, as, for example, Russia and Japan, for China will be more resolute in opposing their encroachments. With countries like the United States and Germany, that favour the development of a strong China, he believes a more friendly feeling will exist. A weak China contains in itself a fixed threat to the world's peace, he holds, while a China effectively organized will continue to exist, and so make for peace. China's awakening, he thinks, will be a progressive step, for it will bring to her that feeling of responsibility which is the nearest guarantee of international justice.

"One result of the present national movement is unavoidable," says Professor Reinsch. "Organized as a modern State, China will immediately insist on exercising full sovereignty over every portion of its territory. If this reform is carried out successfully, then other nations cannot refuse, with justice, to the new China full membership in the community controlled by international law. As some time ago in Japan, soon now in China there will be an end of Treaty ports."

"If we now turn our attention somewhat toward the probable character of the political method of action of this powerful new State, we find pronounced on many sides, the greatest apprehensions. From the formation of this new world Power many expect only danger and evil for the old Europe. They picture the new China as forthwith filled by an untamed impulse of conquest, and they fear far-reaching changes or displacements among the Powers."

FRANK RANKED ON FALSE ANALOGIES.

"But still it appears quite clear that the larger part of these fears arise out of false analogies and out of logic which does not rest on the actual character of the Chinese popular nature. We remember still the invasion of the Mongolians into Europe, and we fear its repetition, only we do not think of this point, that those were not the peaceful sedentary Chinese, but an entirely different race who had not yet outgrown the nomadic mode of existence, and who under the conditions of modern life are no longer fit for conquest, as the fiasco of the Russian Cossacks has demonstrated."

These same herds which descended upon Europe carried their activity also into China, and the Chinese had to suffer similarly from them. It can perhaps be justly maintained that the period of migrations is over, in settled national divisions. The great nations from which especially an effective warring of war might be expected have on the one hand become so sedentary that it can no more occur to them to rise up en masse; on the other hand, also they are so strong that they can protect their home country very effectively against expeditions of conquest."

"But now among all the nations the Chinese are the most sedentary, the most bound to their soil through feeling and tradition. And there is the great title to glory of having made it possible, through diligence and self-mastery, for the greatest number of men to live in a given territory; and they have made this possible precisely in this wise, namely in that they not only developed the arts of peace but also expressed the thought of peace in their life. Lao-tze is still the philosopher who rules the thoughts of the Chinese millions, and the profound peacefulness of this sphere of thought is found again also in the philosophy of Confucius."

It has been decided by the House of Lords, overruling the decision of the Court of Appeal and restoring that of Justice Walton, that where a ship makes a deviation from her voyage, which is reasonably necessary for the safety of the ship and cargo, although the necessity for the deviation arises from the default of the shipowner in sending the ship to sea in an unworthy condition, the contract of freightment is not put an end to nor are the rights of the shipowners under it lost, although the shipowners are liable for any breach of contract and wrongful acts committed by themselves or their agents.

## AN OPERATION ON MR SHAW.

How His Wife Knew He was Unconscious.

Mr George Bernard Shaw drew rolicking humour out of a painful subject when he spoke at the 14th annual meeting of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, over which Lord Tenterden presided.

A resolution was carried on the motion of Mr Shaw warning the Government that any increase in the inspectors with regard to vivisection experiments "would associate vivisection with popular education and factory industry, instead of an outrage to the nation's conscience and a gross imposition on European science."

"You have got the nation," said Mr Shaw, "into the notion that an inspector is a sort of virtuous phenomenon in himself."

"Suppose," he went on, "you had a tremendous outcry against burglary—I should not be a party to it, because I consider it a very small matter—and suppose the Government said, 'Yes, there's a great deal in this outcry; but, after all, burglars are men who display very remarkable qualities, who show great ingenuity, run great risks which have led to very remarkable discoveries (to enormous improvements in the making of locks, for instance, and the discovery of a remarkable system of identification by finger marks); still, there is a big popular clamour against these deserving men, and accordingly we propose that in future no man shall be allowed to burglar unless he is a licensed person.' (Roars of laughter.)"

THE CERTIFICATED CRIMINAL.

Further, he asked his hearers to suppose that the Government decided not to allow a man to commit a burglary in a house of, say, £150 a year, unless he had a certificate as well. Inspectors would be appointed; and seeing that a policeman for instance, would not be able to say, if a burglary was carried out properly, the inspector would have to be a burglar. "The reason I tell you this long story," said Mr Shaw, "is that it applies almost exactly to the subject of vivisection."

They wanted to restore the time when vivisection were liable to prosecution for cruelty to animals. Mr Shaw dealt scathingly with the indefiniteness of most of the Royal Commission's report; and, in support of his statement that it was impossible to say whether animals were suffering or not, told of an operation to himself. "It so happens," he explained, "that my wife is very much interested in surgical matters, and she insisted on witnessing the operation—partly from a great interest in science and possibly from a natural anxiety that they should not remove more of me than was absolutely necessary." (Laughter.)

During that operation he was entirely insensible. And you see his actions are so suggestive of consciousness that Mrs Shaw could not have believed he was insensible, "if," as she said "it wasn't that I had some real notion of the sort of language you would have used." (Laughter.)

A "THINKING LIE."

He ridiculed the Home Office definition of pain, which excluded lingering illness and starvation; denounced the Research Defence Society's statement that no operation was allowed upon a dog, beyond the mere lancing of a vein, without an anaesthetic, as a trumping lie; and engaged in some bitter chaff of the "string of oaths and dregs" who endorsed the action of that society.

Most people who told lies were asked where they expected to go to. "Well," said Mr Shaw, "we know perfectly well that bishops and deans of the Church of England are perfectly safe in that respect. Immunity, they ought to be careful to give as little trouble to the recording angel as they can." (Laughter.)

"We want," he declared, "to drive science into the paths of honour." (Laughter.)

**LOSING WEIGHT  
BY THE POUND**  
"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.  
**WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND**

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.  
OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

## HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES

Corrected to Thursday, July 25th, 1912.  
At 100 cents per Dollar Mexican.

### Butcher Meat.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut—Mei Lung	1 1/2	20
" Corned—Ham Ngu Yuk	20	20
" Ribs—Shin	20	20
" Breast—Nagu Lam	18	18
" Soup—Tong Yuk	15	15
" Steak—Nagu Yuk	20	20
" Sirloin Colom—Nagu Lau	24	24
" Sausage—Nagu Chung	24	24
Cullock's Brains—Krow	per lb	8
" Tongue fresh—Nagu Li	each	43
" Corned—Ham Ngu L.	26	26
" Head—Nagu Tau	32	32
" Heart—Nagu Sam	12	12
" Hump, Salt—Nagu Kin	13	13
" Feet—Nagu Kark	each	9
" Kidneys—Nagu Yiu	9	9
" Tail—Nagu Mei	18	18
" Liver—Nagu Kon	12	12
" Tripe (unpressed)—Nagu To	18	18
Calve Head & Feet—Nagu chaitau-kark	per lb	21
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwat	1b	22
" Leg—Yeung Pui	22	22
" Shoulder—Yeung Shan	20	20
" Chitlings—Chu Chong	22	22
" Brains—Chu Kow	per set	24
" Feet—Chu Kark	1b	12
" Fry—Chu Chak	23	23
" Head—Chu Tau	13	13
" Heart—Chu Sam	each	13
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	9	9
" Liver—Chu Con	1b	30
" Pork Chop—Chu Pui Kwat	20	20
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	24	24
" Leg—Chu Pui	24	24
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	15	15
Sheep Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Kark	set	63
" Heart—Yeung Sam	each	6
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	9	9
" Liver—Yeung Con	1b	44
" Sucking Pig, To Order—Chu Chai	22	22
" Suot, Beef—Sang Ngu Yau	20	20
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau	22	22
" Veal—Nagu Chai Yuk	20	20
" Sausage—Nagu Chai Chung	20	20

### Poultry.

Chicken—Kai Chai	30	30
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	32	32
Ducks—Ap	20	20
Doves—Fan Kau	each	22
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	1b	26
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	28	28
Geese—Ngi	25	25
Geese, Wild—Shai—Shang-hoi Yea Ngai	per	—
Musk Deer—Wong Keng	each	—
Hare, Shanghai—Tu Chai	—	—
Partridge—Che Khoo	—	—
Pheasant—Shan Kai	pair	—
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kuy	each	20
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kuy	24	24
Quail—Om Chun	—	—
Wild Birds—Wo Fa Cheur	dozen	—
Snipe—Si Choy	each	—
Turkeys, Lock—Phor Kai Kung	1b	66
" Hen	Na	43
Wild Ducks, Shai—Shang hoi Sui Ap	—	—
" Sui Ap Chai	—	—
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang-Shing Sui Ap	—	—

### Fish.

Barbel—Ka Yu	1b	18
Bream—Bin Yu	18	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	18	18
Carp—Li Yu	22	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	18	18
Codfish—Sun Yu	22	22
Crabs—Hoi	22	22
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	17	17
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	17	17
Uoce—Wong Mei Lun	13	13
Dog Fish—Tit Tu Sa	9	9
Eels, Congor—Hoi Mann	17	17
" Fresh water—Tam Sin Y	18	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	28	28
Frogs—Tien Kai	36	36
Garoas—Sek Pin	60	60
Gudgeon—Pak Kuy Yu	13	13
Herrings—Tao Pak	22	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwai Kup	26	26
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	20	20
Loach—Wu Yu	23	23
Loksters—Lung Ha	40	40
Mackerel—Chi Yu	32	32
Monk Fish—Ming Yu	38	38
Mullet—Chai Yu	22	22
Oysters—Kung Hoo	22	22
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	20	20
Perch—Tao Lau	18	18
Pike—Fa Paw Pong	9	9
Plaice—Pan Yu	20	20
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	28	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	46	46
Prawns—Ming a	52	52
Ray—Pai Pa Sa	16	16
Rock Fish—Sok Ka Kung	16	16
Sardine—Chan Yu	11	11

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# SAN MIGUEL BREWERY, MANILA.

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## A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

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PILSENER BEER	\$2.50
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#### MAP and

#### GUIDE

Enables one to locate the centre  
of a Typhoon.MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND  
TAPED FOR HANGING.

Price 40 Cents.

From THE CHINA MAIL.

### CANADA'S COAL MINING.

To-day when so much is being heard of Canada as a great pillar of the Empire, as an land of vast extent and vaster promise, industrially and politically, it is interesting to read something about her coal-mining. Mr. T. B. Birchell of Montreal, who is interested in Cape Breton coal-mines, recently visited Queen's County, and in a conversation a press representative had with him subsequently it is gathered that this year will witness an important development of Canadian coal-mining. Mr. Birchell, on his journey to Queen's County, was accompanied by two mining engineers, and he stated, upon his return, that there was plenty of coal available, whether lower seams were found or not. He recommends, however, that the provincial Government should bore to a depth of 1000 ft. to ascertain whether there are lower seams. It is rumoured that the Allan Steamship interest will also secure a coal area in Queen's County, as Messrs. R. Reford have already done. It is further stated that Montreal interests are considering the question of establishing plant near St. John to smelt ores with Queen's County coal. A group of Montreal and Toronto capitalists, associating itself with Western interests, is organising a large coal company, which will develop operations upon the Pacific Coast. The new company is to be known as the Pacific Coast Collieries Company, Limited, and it has taken over all the property of the Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Limited, situated on Vancouver Island. The east coast of that island, it is estimated, has 200,000,000 tons of bituminous coal of good quality. The new company has also acquired the ownership of 7 miles of standard-gauge railway, and it starts with contracts by which the whole output of its mines, both present and future, is disposed of for the next five years.

### MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

9 p.m.—Aquatic Fete of V.R.C.  
**General Memoranda.**  
SUNDAY, July 28.—  
8 a.m.—Excursion to Macao.  
MONDAY, July 29.—  
Noon—Sale by Auction of s.s. *Quinta*.  
12.28 p.m.—Full Moon.  
WEDNESDAY, July 31.—  
Noon—General Meeting of Members of Geo. Fenwick & Co. Ltd.  
THURSDAY, August 1.—  
4.30 p.m.—Trooping of Colours by R.O.Y.L.I. on Cricket Ground.  
TUESDAY, August 17.—  
4.30 p.m.—Lady May's 'At Home' at Mountain Lodge.  
SATURDAY, August 24.—  
3.30 p.m.—Fourth Gymkhana Meeting at Race Course, Happy Valley.

### The China Mail

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1912.

### BRITISH IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

THE "plain, unvarnished tale" which Mr. Asquith addressed to the House of Commons yesterday regarding the work, the aims and the objects of the Imperial Defence Committee, an admirable summary of which Reuter has supplied us, as will be seen in our telegraphic news, will make pleasant reading to all Britons. The Prime Minister, with that felicity of phrase of which he is a master, appears to have treated his subject in a most interesting, singularly lucid, able and exhaustive manner. From the summary it will be seen that not only did he make mention of the more important meetings of the Committee itself, but had much to say of the work of the Sub-Committees, all of which is of absorbing interest and much of which will come in the nature of a pleasing surprise. The work being done is of so valuable a nature that Mr. Asquith does well to let it be fully known. Such work is of incalculable service to the Mother-country and to the Empire at large, and it is all the more valuable in being participated in by Britons abroad as well as by Britons at home. Such work, too, is the solidifying cement of the Empire as well as the great bulwark of its defence and the hope for its successful continuance. It is especially pleasing to note that great importance is attached by the Committee to retaining and strengthening the bonds of amity existing between Britons all the world over with other peoples for it is only by such amicable feelings that true progress can be realised. Whatever may be said against Mr. Asquith's administration—and from certain points of view much might be said against many of its so-called reforms, it must be admitted that the desire to continue friendly relations with all Powers has been consistently made by them; and the sayings and doings of Mr. Asquith, as the chairman of this great Committee of Imperial Defence, are probably as guarded and supremely tactful as any made by his predecessors in the great office of Prime Minister.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

A Chinese was fined at the Police Court to-day \$12, or 14 days, for being in possession of opium rice valued at \$1.30.

The s.s. *Tea* arrived this morning with a further batch of 176 Filipinos for the Honolulu plantations. They are to be transhipped to the s.s. *Nile* sailing on Monday.

The American Army Transport *El Azula*, which is used by the Philippine Government for the inter-island trade, arrived this morning at the Kowloon Dock for a thorough overhaul.

Premier Liu Cheng-hsiang proposes to engage Dr. Morrison, "The Times" Peking correspondent, as an "Adviser" to the Government in recognition of his valuable services to the Republic.

While at Singapore, Hongkong, and elsewhere on the China coast the British Government has closed down, all the opium smoking dens, and the Chinese Government is pretending to do so, the Russian Government, says the "Englishman," has seized the opportunity to make a little money. It is reported that the other day no less than twenty opium dens were kept in a single day at Harbin by the Russians, and a similar policy is being followed throughout Mongolia, now under the protection of Russia. It is likely that the poppy does not grow so far north, or we might find Russia also taking over the opium monopoly which we have discarded.

### SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Captain F. L. D. Jarrat, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, proceeded to Canton on the 21st inst., in relief of Captain B. de L. Brock, of the same unit.

Captain R. J. Clarke, Lieutenant L. Spencer, 4 Indian Officers, and 150 men, 8th Rajputs, returned to Kowloon from the New Territory on 23rd inst.

Captain R. J. Clarke, Lieut. L. Spencer, 4 Indian Officers, 150 N.C.O.'s and men, and 10 followers, 8th Rajputs, returned to Kowloon from the New Territory on the 23rd inst.

The visitor at the Detention Barracks next week will be Major W. M. Pym, R.E. The duties of Field Officer will be undertaken by Capt. C. B. Harvey, R.E., with Capt. R. H. Watson R.G.A. next for duty.

The Rev. F. S. Snyder and a party of American missionaries from Bangkok, including Dr. and Mrs. Peoples, Miss Cole, Miss Mary Eyles, and Mr. Nai Po Kim arrived in the Colony this morning per the s.s. *Halvard*, and are stopping at the Grand Hotel. They leave by the s.s. *Nile* on Tuesday next for the United States.

### EUROPEAN LADY ASSAULTED.

Charge Against Chinese House Boy.

Before Mr. Irving at the Magistrate's today, a Chinese house boy, who was in the employ of Mrs. Savage, the wife of the Superintendent of the Post Office, was charged with assaulting her, and further with leaving without giving notice.

Mrs. Savage said defendant left last Tuesday without giving her notice. Just previously she sent the boy to the complainant's, and gave him money with which to buy some bananas. He returned, and she told him he had not obtained what she required, whereupon he said "You had better go yourself." Complainant thereupon told him, "Never mind, perhaps next time I shall go myself."

The complainant gave evidence somewhat heatedly, whereupon Mr. Irving said, "Wait a minute please; don't think that I am writing shorthand."

The defendant here interrupted, but he was promptly told by the magistrate to keep quiet.

Continuing, the complainant said that defendant told her that she was no good, whereupon she told him "You must not speak to me like that." She then stepped forward, continued complainant, and he struck her.

M. Irving: You advanced towards him, complainant? Yes, but of course I did not intend to strike him.

Mr. Irving: Where did he strike you? Complainant: He struck me with his two fists in the eye.

Mrs. Savage further stated that she then went for a glass of water, but that the defendant, who was by that time defendant, had gone. The blow he struck her caused a bruise. "If I ever say anything to defendant, he says 'Oh please give me my money and I go.' I intended to keep him if he could only have kept his temper."

Mr. Irving: Have you ever had any trouble with your servants before?—No.

Asked if he had any questions to put, defendant said "She is my mistress; how could I strike her? She used a broom as a weapon."

Replying to Mr. Irving, complainant said that that was not so. He struck her very hard.

Mr. Irving (to defendant): It is a rather singular coincidence that you should run away when your time was up.

Priorer: She did not like me that day. Mr. Irving (to complainant): You are not asking for compensation for the loss of her services.

Mrs. Savage: Oh no. Defendant was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour for the assault, and fined \$5, or 14 days' imprisonment for leaving without giving notice.

### DE PREPARED.

BUY it now. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over. Buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

### Stop Press News

#### A SOLICITOR SUMMONED.

#### A Nurse's Dismissal.

Claim for \$1,000.

In the Summary Court this afternoon before the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Gumpert, the case was continued in which Miss S. Hamilton, a trained nurse, is suing Mr. H. W. Looker, solicitor, of 41, The Peak, for \$1,000, damages for alleged wrongful dismissal.

Mr. Reader Harris, solicitor, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for plaintiff. Mr. Looker conducting his own case.

The following jurymen are serving on the case—Messrs. Francis Maitland (foreman), A. B. Lowe and L. Berindage.

Mr. Looker, when the case was resumed this afternoon, said he did not wish to spread the case out unduly, but he had several additional questions which he wished to put to the plaintiff in continuance of the cross-examination.

Mr. Looker: Before you left the house, I offered to let your engagement be treated as mutually rescinded?—No.

When did I dismiss you?—On Thursday, June 20.

Mr. Looker read a letter he wrote to Mr. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, on June 20. "I wish no harm to Miss Hamilton and as I told you last Saturday if she is prepared to rescind her agreement I shall be quite prepared, in her interest, to let the matter rest on that footing." He supposed Mr. Wilkinson read that letter to plaintiff?

Miss Hamilton said this was a private letter and she had not heard about it.

Did Mr. Wilkinson put that offer to you?—I don't think that letter was shown to me at all.

Mr. Looker had just put another question to plaintiff when he told her that he did not think she had better look at her solicitor like that for corroboration of her memory.

Mr. Harris: I did not look at Miss Hamilton.

Mr. Looker: No. I suggest she looked at you.

Mr. Harris said he never saw his client previous to this action; she saw Mr. Wilkinson and if she looked at anybody for the reason suggested she would look at him.

Mr. Looker read a letter in which he said he "would have no objection to adding some statement as you suggest to the testimonials and provide her with a second class passage to England." He asked witness if this communication was put to her?

Witness said that was the communication which was put to her.

Mr. Looker: You refused it I think?—It was only a suggestion. There was no definite offer. It was simply a suggestion, and did not come until after the writ had been issued.

That letter is dated July 8 and the writ the 12th.

Mr. Harris again raised objection to Mr. Looker asking questions which arose on those letters, which he contended were private. If his friend had paid money into Court and mentioned those things to the jury it would have been ground for a new trial.

His Lordship said he did not see what those letters had to do with the case.

Mr. Looker said he supposed that the witness could be asked whether a certain offer was made at a certain time.

His Lordship observed that there was no offer. He did not see why the fact should not be mentioned. He added, "You are not carrying the matter further are you?"

Mr. Looker said he had another letter. It had been freely stated or commented on that there was no offer made. He took the precaution yesterday of asking the opinion of an eminent Counsel in the Colony regarding the letters.

Mr. Harris: I object to this. The eminent Counsel is interested and may be a witness.

His Lordship observed that he thought there was no legal objection to the reading of the letters.

Mr. Looker continued the reading of the letter: "From a desire to spare my wife the strain of going into the witness box, and my reluctance to put the same ordeal on her, I should have no objection to adding some statement on the lines suggested to what was written in Miss Hamilton's testimonial book."

That was the one and only letter put to me.

Was July 12 the first occasion any offer or suggestion of mine had been put to you?—It had been put before, but did not come as an official letter.

Did you or did you not accept the offer?—The writ was already issued, and I did not consider the testimonial suggested was better than the one I had already got.

You told us Mrs. Looker told you that you might go, and she would gladly pay your passage home rather than have you unhappy?—Yes. She took that back the same evening.

I put it to you your answer was "No, I am not going to be a failure. I am determined not to be a failure, and I won't take it?"—No. I asked you if you stuck to Mrs. Looker's offer and you said "Certainly not."

Mr. Looker: I may say that 'broadly speaking' that is untrue. It is not untrue. You then said to me "If you like I will leave you behind when we go back in October and we will take an annual with us," and then you went back on that and said "I cannot do that because it is impossible." I remember the conversation.

### His Lordship asked how this came in?

Mr. Looker said these items formed part of the history of the case as told by his witnesses. If he did not put it to plaintiff he would be told he ought to have done so. It is part of her case that she never wished to go.

Mr. Harris: It is not part of her case. Mr. Looker: She has constantly said that in the witness-box.

Mr. Looker said he was putting the questions to witness because she had made statements which the jury might understand as facts; he proposed to show that many of them were untrue.

After some further argument Mr. Looker, in answer to his Lordship, said his questions went to the witness's credit, and his Lordship said he would not stop him.

Mr. Looker continuing the cross-examination: You have said I refused to pay your passage?—Before I was dismissed, yes.

Didn't I tell you that if you had no means I would pay your passage and give you money to support yourself when you got home?—I think you did say that, but I didn't see how it affected the case.

In reply to further questions Miss Hamilton said that once it was arranged that she and the child should have meals apart from Mrs. Looker, but she was not told that the reason was the constant friction between Mrs. Looker and herself.

She carried out every single order given by the doctor regarding the child constantly and throughout her service.

Mr. Looker: Why did you ask "Why don't you send me away if you don't wish me to stop?"—I could not understand why you didn't send me away when you made it so plain that you didn't wish to have me in the house.

Miss Hamilton added that Mr. Looker told her he grudged her salary.

Mr. Looker: Didn't I tell you it was not a question of salary, and I would pay three times as much if the child was kept well?—You said "I would pay more salary, but I grudge it."

Do you deny telling me that I grudged the salary?—I did not say it; you said it. Can you account for the fact that after you left the child got well, and has been well since?

Mr. Harris: That is not a fact. You have to say, supposing I call evidence to that effect.

Mr. Looker: Put it as you will. I leave it to your Lordship.

His Lordship: No. It is your question.

Mr. Looker then put the question in another form, and in answer to it Miss Hamilton said if there was continual friction with the nurse the nurse was bound to suffer. This reflected on the child, who invariably suffered.

Do you say your state of health reflected on the child?—No. I think the child was perfectly well when I left.

Mr. Looker asked a long question, and the plaintiff asked if she was to answer it with one answer. There were at least six questions in it. Some of them were correct and some were not, but as the greater part were not she answered in the negative. The questions were then put separately.

Later in the cross-examination it was mentioned that the Counsel who had been mentioned earlier in the case was Mr. Alabaster.

In reply to Mr. Harris's questions in his re-examination the plaintiff said Mrs. Looker told her that she did not wish her to have anything to do with Mrs. Alabaster. She did not state that the reason why she wished to manage Mrs. Looker in Paris was that she was afraid that if she did not get well she would not go to Hongkong, and plaintiff would not be able to see the East.

As a matter of fact their luggage was then on the ship on the way to Genoa.

Mr. Harris: It has been stated that you received a great favour because you were only to have had a second-class passage out and Mrs. Looker allowed you to sleep in her cabin.

Mr. Looker: It has never been suggested as a great favour.

His Lordship: I understood it was suggested as an indulgence.

Mr. Harris: As an indulgence then? Did not she put you in the cabin for her own convenience?—Yes.

Did she in point of fact enter you in the list as a servant?—Yes.

It has been suggested that there was a motor-trip arranged solely for your benefit at Colombo. You sat in the front of the car didn't you, with the child on your lap, and Mrs. Looker was behind with a friend?—Yes.

The cause of the friction between herself and Mrs. Looker during her service in Hongkong, the plaintiff stated, was that Mrs. Looker was continually nagging and finding fault and turning her words so that they sounded rude when they were not rude.

Mr. Harris said in view of the suggestion that had been made that the plaintiff told Mrs. Barlow that she wanted a further testimonial, he was obliged to call a further witness.

Mrs. Barlow then went into the box and denied that plaintiff told her that. When she asked Mr. Looker, on behalf of plaintiff, for a testimonial, he said if he wrote her a testimonial she would be very sorry, and she had better ask Miss Hamilton again.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Looker in cross-examination, witness said he did tell her that if he put anything in the book he must state the cause of dismissal.

Mr. Looker: And I said I didn't think Miss Hamilton wanted that?—No. You said that she would be sorry if you wrote the testimonial.

Mrs. Barlow denied that she told Mr. Looker that if nurses had only good testimonials people thought they were testimonials. At this stage the case was adjourned.

### THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

#### Alterations In Sailing.

The local agent of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes writes us:—I beg to inform you that in consequence of the recent seamen's strike in France, there will be no call of Messageries Maritimes mail steamers in Hongkong on the 20th instant (outward) and 27th August (homeward) these calls being in connection with the sailing from Marseilles which ought to have taken place on the 30th of June and was finally suppressed. The subsequent voyage has been undertaken by the steamer *Calcedonia* which left Marseilles on the 21st inst., instead of 14th, so that she may be expected to arrive here on or about 10th August instead of 12th, and will perhaps return from Japan at her fixed date 9th September.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THE JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN BIRTHDAY SHILLING FUND.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Dear Sir,—With reference to the Chamberlain Shilling Fund, of which a local branch is announced in your issue of today, can the local Secretary give any information as to the correctness or otherwise of the recently published report that this fund is to be used solely for political propaganda? If such is the case, it is to be feared the national character of the Fund will be seriously affected, and many would-be subscribers will be deterred.

Yours faithfully,

KOWLOONITE.

Hongkong, July 25.

#### VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL.

#### AN IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Dear Sir,—In view of the inadequacy of the provision existing hitherto for the education of children of British parents on the Hongkong side of the Harbour, the Government, on the request of several parents, has consented to allow girls of over thirteen years of age to attend the Victoria British School, East Point. Up to the present it has been the rule that, on attaining the age of 13 years, girls should leave this School.

It will now be possible for girls to remain here until their education is completed. They will be prepared for the Oxford Local Examinations shortly.

To meet the requirements of these girls, a new class room is being provided for their exclusive use. They will mix with the boys and they will begin and end School each day at different hours to the boys.

The classes will be conducted chiefly by Mrs. Bishop and myself, with an extra assistant to be being appointed to take Mrs. Bishop's place with the younger children.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

H. A. Cox, B.A., Sec. T.C.D.

Headmaster.

Victoria British School, Hongkong, 25th July, 1912.

#### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Sir,—I have read carefully the report of the Christian Science lecture. It is not my intention to enter into any controversy on the general question. One may think when ill he can be effectively restored to health by conforming to the conditions imposed by Christian Science teachers; another by calling in the assistance of a medical man. In the recently delivered lecture the distinguished will of Mrs. Eddy was pointed out that the application of the right of personal choice granted this privilege to either party, though as far as I can see, unless Christian Science can irrefragably prove that she is more skillful than Medical Science I am hardly inclined to believe that she is any more than a charlatan.

I should be glad if some one, by whom the esoteric principles of Christian Science are understood, would be so good as to explain what is meant by the two following statements reported as having fallen from the lips of the lecturer:

"We recognize that health is just as much a characteristic or attribute of God as our honesty and goodness, and therefore the individual makes the same mistake who believes that his health is a personal possession, as he does who believes that his goodness or honesty are personal possessions. We save our health through the recognition of its divinity; that is the gift of God—and that God has no more purpose to withdraw it than he has to withdraw his goodness. Therefore one's health can be more lost or destroyed or impaired than one's God himself."

"It is generally conceded that consumption is largely a consuming fear and manifestly no drug or medicine can cure fear. The Bible declares that 'fear hath torment' but 'effect love casteth out fear.'"

Yours faithfully,

O. BONE.

#### SUMMARY COURT CASES.

Owing to the large number of cases already upon the Summary Court list for next week, and the fact that his Lordship is sitting in two Appeal Cases, the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Gumpert, was unable to fix 7 days for the hearing of the contested cases which were mentioned this morning, and all were adjourned till Friday next week.

Among the actions now on the list are: *Tan Ho v. the Path Cinema de China* claim \$192.50; *Charles Pedersen v. the Compagnie*



## BY TELEGRAPH.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## TROUBLE ON STEAMERS.

## Sequel in Police Court.

SOME STRONG REMARKS.

A case in which a good deal of interest was aroused was that heard at the Magistrate's Court this morning before Mr. Irving in which Nathan Blumenthal, of the Astor House Hotel, summoned H. Kelly, of the Grand Hotel, that he did unlawfully use indecent language and insulting words, whereby French of the peace might have been occasioned at about 9.30 a.m. on July 21st.

Blumenthal also summoned A. Kahrs, of Messrs T. Cook and Son, for an alleged assault on him at the same time, and with insulting language.

There was a cross summons for assault, and Mr. Shenton appeared for Blumenthal, and Mr. Reader Harris for Kelly and Kahrs.

Mr. Shenton said that there were two cases against Kahrs and one against Kelly. Mr. Irving: I will take the cases together.

In his opening statement Mr. Shenton said that, shortly, the facts were that on July 21st on board the s.s. Coblenz, Kelly described Blumenthal's Astor House in undesirable fashion, while Kahrs was also alleged to have made similar undesirable remarks in connection with that Hotel.

On July 23rd Mr. Kahrs came across from his launch to the Astor House launch and "kneed" Blumenthal.

Blumenthal gave evidence that on July 21st he went aboard the s.s. Coblenz for the purpose of getting passengers for the Astor House Hotel. Mr. Solomon, Mr. Kelly and Mr. Kahrs were there also. There were four Americans standing on board and they had not decided to which hotel to go. They had not decided whether to leave their baggage at a hotel, or whether to go to Canton by train. He told them that he would keep the bags at the Astor House Hotel and when they came back they could stay at the hotel. They thereupon decided to give him the bags when Kahrs started to "kneed" him, saying that the Grand Hotel was the only American hotel in the Colony.

Replying to Mr. Shenton, Blumenthal said that Kahrs was a "runner" for that hotel.

Continuing, Blumenthal said that a Mr. Workman was the "head" of the party of Americans. He told him (Blumenthal) that he had decided to go with him, and that he would give him the baggage and some of it went down on to the Astor House launch. Then Kelly followed Workman and said to him: "You had better stop that now." adding: "There is no American hotel in Hongkong."

Blumenthal said: "I am an American." "Are you sure you are an American?" continued Blumenthal, "Yes," said Kelly, "and say that your hotel is a—"

Kahrs then interfered and said something to which witness did not take much notice at first. His statement, added Blumenthal, was also very offensive.

Mr. Shenton: Is it for the Magistrate to decide what the man meant by what he said. Your Worship does not wish me to put the question as to what he understood by that.

Blumenthal, continuing his evidence said that Mr. Workman afterwards told him that he would not want him to take the baggage.

Mr. Shenton asked witness what took place between him and Kelly and Kahrs on the following day.

Mr. Reader Harris interposed, stating that that had nothing to do with the charge.

This was, therefore, not gone into, Mr. Irving stating when a somewhat heated argument occurred between two witnesses, "come now, let's get on with the case."

Blumenthal said: On the morning of the 23rd I was on board the Minnesota for the purpose of getting passengers, and I got a number of passengers for the Astor House. Four of them asked me if I would transfer their baggage to the s.s. Chiyo Maru. Well, I marked the baggage, and while I was doing that Kahrs came along, and stepped my hands away and said: "Don't you interfere with the baggage." I explained to him that I was dividing off my baggage from his. After this, someone came and told me that people in the launch were in a hurry. I left, and went down to the launch.

Mr. Shenton: I think your launch was next to the Minnesota?—Yes.

There was another launch alongside it, and the third one was Cook's launch?—Yes.

Blumenthal, continuing said: "As I was standing by the wheel on my own launch I saw Kahrs come over as fast as he could from his launch to my launch. I thought he wanted to pass so I just made way for him. But he stopped and said: 'Now I'll fix you.' He put his two hands on my shoulders and lifted up his knee to me. I felt a little jerk, and pushed him away. My cousin caught hold of him and pushed him back."

Mr. Shenton: Did his hat touch the awning of the launch?—Yes.

Did you immediately go and report the matter to Mr. Blanche (Manager of Messrs Cook's in Hongkong)?

Blumenthal: Yes. He said "I'll fight it out for you, you can ask them."

Cross-examined by Mr. Reader Harris: You have stated that you are the manager of the Astor House Hotel?

Blumenthal: Yes.

Mr. Harris: Didn't Mr. Chopard sign that he was proprietor and manager?

Yes, during the three months while I was away he signed as manager.

Mr. Harris suggested to Blumenthal that the reason he went away was because he was dismissed.

Blumenthal denied that that was so. He was called from Manila and Singapore that they wanted him back as soon as possible.

Mr. Harris: Had Mr. Kahrs got his cap on?

Blumenthal: Yes. He had a cap with a rule, he carried by a single dress of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This remedy has no superior for bowel complaints. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Mr. Harris: I suppose you have no reason to doubt that he is not a proper American?

Mr. Harris: I suppose you have no reason to doubt that he is not a proper American?

Replying further to Mr. Harris, Blumenthal denied that he had been to Nagasaki and Mukden for purposes which he (Mr. Harris) suggested.

Mr. Harris: Didn't Mr. Workman tell you he was living on the Kowloon side at a hotel there? No, certainly not.

They went to a Kowloon hotel, as a matter of fact. I was further questions in cross-examination Blumenthal said that the four passengers from the Minnesota had stayed at the Astor House previously.

Mr. Harris mentioned four names, and said to Blumenthal, "You know them?"

Blumenthal said he did not remember their names.

## HOME RACING.

## LIVERPOOL CUP PROBABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 26.

The Probables, with Jockeys, and weights, for the Liverpool Cup (1 mile 3 furlongs) to be run at Liverpool to-day are:—

Mushroom, Saxby, ... 9st. 0 lb.  
Sunspot, Wootton, ... 8st. 13 lb.  
Chilli II, Wheatley, ... 8st. 1 lb.  
Donnithorne, Robbins, 7st. 5 lb.  
Hamerton, Fox, ... 7st. 5 lb.  
Coastwise, W. Huxley, 7st. 4 lb.  
Dutch Girl, Whalley, 7st. 1 lb.  
Duke Michael, Seymour, 7st. 0 lb.

## DEATH OF A FAMOUS MISSIONARY.

## REV. JOHN GRIFFITH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 26.

The death is announced of Rev. John Griffith, the famous China missionary.

## THE FRENCH NAVY.

## DEMAND FOR INCREASED CONSTRUCTION.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 26.

A telegram from Reuter's Paris correspondent states that the newspapers are demanding increased naval construction in view of the Austrian and the Italian naval programmes.

## THE MIKADO'S CONDITION.

## PROGRESS UNSATISFACTORY.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 26.

The Mikado's progress is unsatisfactory, and his condition regarded as very serious.

## SUPPLEMENTARY NAVY ESTIMATES PASSED.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 25.

The House of Commons has passed the Supplementary Naval Estimates after rejecting by 281 votes to 32 a Radical motion for its reduction.

## FIGHTING IN TURKEY.

## A VICTORY FOR THE ALBANIANS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 25.

A Constantinople telegram states that the Albanians have captured Prishtina, the garrison there surrendering on the 21st inst.

## GIANT FLOATING DOCK.

## Arrival at its Moorings in the Medway.

No. 2 floating dock, built on the Tyne by Messrs Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, arrived at the Nore recently in tow of the Dabai tug Oostzee, Zwartzeze, and Ocean steaming ahead, and the Roodse gaster to steer the structure, having made the voyage from the Tyne to the Medway, in three days at an average speed of four knots. Five Government tugs were available to render any assistance required in rounding Garrison Point and passing up Sheerness Harbour. The voyage from the Nore to Saltpan Reach, where moorings had been laid, was very slow, but the mammoth dock was very neatly taken round Garrison Point.

The dock, after it has had the trial tests for taking over from the contractors, will be used for the repair of ships of the largest type in the Royal Navy, and it is stated that the battleship St. Vincent, flagship of Rear-Admiral C.E. Madden, of the First Battle Squadron, will be refitted in it during the present year. The dock is 68 feet in length, 144 feet in width, and its sides are 65 feet in height, the pontoon having a depth of about 20 feet. The dock is equipped with workshops, has two electric cranes and four steam capstans. It is lighted by electricity and telephone communication is established with all parts of the structure.

## AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA.

A No. ordinary case of diarrhœa can, as a rule, be cured by a single dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. This remedy has no superior for bowel complaints. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## THE QUESTION OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

## GREAT SPEECH BY THE PREMIER.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 25.

Mr. Asquith, with reference to the Estimate for the Committee of Imperial Defence, made an important statement in reviewing the composition and the work of the Committee. "Since the last vote had been discussed in the House of Commons, he said, they had, at least upon too occasions, had an opportunity for showing the elasticity of its Constitution. Last year they had had the pleasure of summoning the Premiers of all the self-governing Dominions to their meetings, and he did not think there ever was a more significant or more momentous occasion. The second occasion was when Mr. Borden and his colleagues attended the meeting last week. He was glad to say that they would attend again next week, and he hoped they would arrive at some satisfactory agreement.

## IMPORTANT SUB-COMMITTEES.

Dealing with the work of the Committee, he said there were four permanent Sub-Committees, which were practically in constant session. The first was the Home Ports' Defence Committee and they had sent no less than twenty-five reports to the Committee, which had also received the approval of the Admiralty and the War Office, and to the majority of those reports effect had already been given.

These reports had referred to the best means of providing for the defence of all vulnerable points round our shores. The second Committee was the Overseas Committee which had to deal with a large number of matters concerning the Colonies, Egypt and India. The third Sub-Committee was appointed last year and to it he attached the greatest importance. It was a Sub-Committee for the co-ordination of Departmental action upon the outbreak of war. It had already compiled a War Book which had definitely assigned to each Department responsibility for action under every head of war policy. The fourth Sub-Committee was called the Air Committee. It dealt with all matters of aerial navigation both military and naval. Other temporary Sub-Committees were constantly sitting to deal with various matters, among which, Mr. Asquith mentioned, "Internal Transportation," "Overseas Transport," and "Wireless Telegraphy" throughout the Empire."

The Committee, Mr. Asquith affirmed had no influence on policy, and although it did not determine policy, its conclusions were necessarily governed by reference to our international relations. In that respect there had been since the Government came into power, no change of policy, of any sort or kind. He said that with the greatest emphasis, the international relations, he declared, were being conducted now, as in the past decade, on perfectly settled and definite lines. They had not shifted to the right or to the left during the whole of that time, and were being cultivated with great and growing cordiality on both sides. Our special international friendships had stood the test of time—the test of bad as well as good weather."

## OUR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

## Comparison with Fifteen Years Ago.

He did not hesitate to say that many questions which, had they arisen ten or fifteen years ago, might have been the cause of friction, and possibly of ill-feeling and even worse things, had smoothly yielded to mutual accommodation and perfect goodwill without trouble arising from one side or the other. "Yet remember," he continued, "What is sometimes forgotten by those criticising our foreign policy is that these Powers with which these special relations exist are Powers which, in various parts of the world, are brought into close and intimate contact with us, with infinite possibilities of friction, and possibly of animosity, if our relations were not what they happily are between ourselves and those great Powers, with which in Asia, Africa, and elsewhere British subjects constantly brought into close relationship. The history of the past eight years is a history of mutual understanding, freedom from friction, and difficulty, and of growing cordiality. (Cheers). But if I say that of Powers between whom and ourselves in former relations exist, I must add that our friendships with them are not in any sense exclusive (Cheers). I say deliberately that we have no cause, and, so far as I know,

no occasion for quarrelling with any country in any part of the world" (Cheers). He viewed without the least suspicion or dissatisfaction, and with more than equanimity, the special conversations and interchanges of views which had taken place, such as those between Russia and Germany. Our relations with the great German Empire were relations of amity and goodwill. Lord Haldane had a visit to Berlin earlier in the year, and had entered into conversations and exchanges of views. Those had been continued since in a spirit of frankness and friendship on both sides, and they had now in London a distinguished diplomatist whom the German Emperor had sent to his Court.

## FRIENDSHIPS NOT EXCLUSIVE.

"Our friendships were in no sense exclusive for more than one reason, for the greatest of British interests remained the peace of the world; and if, unhappily, as was the case, there was in Great Britain as elsewhere a growing, lamentable expenditure upon armaments, both Naval and Military, there was no Power in the world which did not know perfectly well that so far as we were concerned we had no aggressive purposes" (Cheers). We coveted no heritage and we had no inclination or temptation to extend in any way the range of our responsibilities.

## ARMAMENTS A NECESSARY INSURANCE.

"But these responsibilities," Mr. Asquith continued, "are world wide, and if we are compelled to turn from other purposes, more productive and more advantageous to mankind, the sum which we are now spending for the maintenance of our supremacy at sea—I am speaking what everyone in this House knows to be, and is, absolutely and literally a fact—when I say that this expenditure is regarded by us simply as an insurance, a necessary insurance of enormous interests which of the Government of this country and the House of Commons are, or ought to be, the faithful and vigilant trustees" (Lord Cheers).

## THE GOVERNMENT AND LAND REFORM.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S POSITION.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 25.

The Conservative papers are devoting columns to the Government's land reform intentions. They assert that the Liberals are divided on the subject. Some are forecasting the secession of Mr. Lloyd George, though the Daily Telegraph to-day says this is untrue, Mr. George believing that he is better able to promote the reform inside the Cabinet.

Mr. Bonar Law, in a message to the Unionist candidate, at Crewe, says the Government is trying to dish the Labourites with a more extreme and a more absurd policy.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a message to the Radical candidate, says the land must be freed from bondage and monopoly.

Lord Lansdowne, addressing the Rural League at Westminster, outlined the Unionist land policy of small ownership, State-aided purchase, the creation of rural banks, housing and agricultural education.

## QUEENSLAND AND INDUSTRIAL TROUBLES.

## STRIKES DECLARED UNLAWFUL.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 25.

A Bill has been introduced in the Brisbane Assembly aiming at industrial peace. It creates Industrial Boards, imposes fines, ranging from £1,000 downwards, on employers inciting a lockout, and £50 on anyone inciting a strike. The Bill declares strikes unlawful until a compulsory conference has been held, and then a fortnight's notice must be given to the Registrar, who is required to take a secret ballot.

## TREMENDOUS RAIN FLOODS IN AMERICA.

## SIXTY PEOPLE DROWNED.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 25.

Reuter's Pittsburgh correspondent telegraphs that tremendous rains have caused widespread devastation in West Pennsylvania, East Ohio and West Virginia. Streams overflowed with incredible rapidity; cases of drowning are reported everywhere, and sixty people are known to have perished.

## WARSHIPS AMONG FISHING NETS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, July 25.

A telegram from Ymuiden states that the Dutch herring-fishers report that 96 British warships passed through the fishing fleet last night and destroyed most of the nets.

## TROUBLE ON STEAMERS.

## Sequel in Police Court.

SOME STRONG REMARKS.

A case in which a good deal of interest was aroused was that heard at the Magistrate's Court this morning before Mr. Irving in which Nathan Blumenthal, of the Astor House Hotel, summoned H. Kelly, of the Grand Hotel, that he did unlawfully use indecent language and insulting words, whereby French of the peace might have been occasioned at about 9.30 a.m. on July 21st.

Blumenthal also summoned A. Kahrs, of Messrs T. Cook and Son, for an alleged assault on him at the same time, and with insulting language.

There was a cross summons for assault, and Mr. Shenton appeared for Blumenthal, and Mr. Reader Harris for Kelly and Kahrs.

Mr. Shenton said that there were two cases against Kahrs and one against Kelly. Mr. Irving: I will take the cases together.

In his opening statement Mr. Shenton said that, shortly, the facts were that on July 21st on board the s.s. Coblenz, Kelly described Blumenthal's Astor House in undesirable fashion, while Kahrs was also alleged to have made similar undesirable remarks in connection with that Hotel.

On July 23rd Mr. Kahrs came across from his launch to the Astor House launch and "kneed" Blumenthal.

Blumenthal gave evidence that on July 21st he went aboard the s.s. Coblenz for the purpose of getting passengers for the Astor House Hotel. Mr. Solomon, Mr. Kelly and Mr. Kahrs were there also. There were four Americans standing on board and they had not decided to which hotel to go. They had not decided whether to leave their baggage at a hotel, or whether to go to Canton by train. He told them that he would keep the bags at the Astor House Hotel and when they came back they could stay at the hotel. They thereupon decided to give him the bags when Kahrs started to "kneed" him, saying that the Grand Hotel was the only American hotel in the Colony.

Replying to Mr. Shenton, Blumenthal said that Kahrs was a "runner" for that hotel.

Continuing, Blumenthal said that a Mr. Workman was the "head" of the party of Americans. He told him (Blumenthal) that he had decided to go with him, and that he would give him the baggage and some of it went down on to the Astor House launch. Then Kelly followed Workman and said to him: "You had better stop that now." adding: "There is no American hotel in Hongkong."

Blumenthal said: "I am an American." "Are you sure you are an American?" continued Blumenthal, "Yes," said Kelly, "and say that your hotel is a—"

Kahrs then interfered and said something to which witness did not take much notice at first. His statement, added Blumenthal, was also very offensive.

Mr. Shenton: Is it for the Magistrate to decide what the man meant by what he said. Your Worship does not wish me to put the question as to what he understood by that.

Blumenthal, continuing his evidence said that Mr. Workman afterwards told him that he would not want him to take the baggage.

Mr. Shenton asked witness what took place between him and Kelly and Kahrs on the following day.

Mr. Reader Harris interposed, stating that that had nothing to do with the charge.

This was, therefore, not gone into, Mr. Irving stating when a somewhat heated argument occurred between two witnesses, "come now, let's get on with the case."

Blumenthal said: On the morning of the 23rd I was on board the Minnesota for the purpose of getting passengers, and I got a number of passengers for the Astor House. Four of them asked me if I would transfer their baggage to the s.s. Chiyo Maru. Well, I marked the baggage, and while I was doing that Kahrs came along, and stepped my hands away and said: "Don't you interfere with the baggage." I explained to him that I was dividing off my baggage from his. After this, someone came and told me that people in the launch were in a hurry. I left, and went down to the launch.

Mr. Shenton: I think your launch was next to the Minnesota?—Yes.

There was another launch alongside it, and the third one was Cook's launch?—Yes.

Blumenthal, continuing said: "As I was standing by the wheel on my own launch I saw Kahrs come over as fast as he could from his launch to my launch. I thought he wanted to pass so I just made way for him. But he stopped and said: 'Now I'll fix you.' He put his two hands on my shoulders and lifted up his knee to me. I felt a little jerk, and pushed him away. My cousin caught hold of him and pushed him back."

Mr. Shenton: Did his hat touch the awning of the launch?—Yes.

Did you immediately go and report the matter to Mr. Blanche (Manager of Messrs Cook's in Hongkong)?

Blumenthal: Yes. He said "I'll fight it out for you, you can ask them."

Cross-examined by Mr. Reader Harris: You have stated that you are the manager of the Astor House Hotel?

Blumenthal: Yes.

Mr. Harris: Didn't Mr. Chopard sign that he was proprietor and manager?

Yes, during the three months while I was away he signed as manager.

Mr. Harris suggested to Blumenthal that the reason he went away was because he was dismissed.

Blumenthal denied that that was so. He was called from Manila and Singapore that they wanted him back as soon as possible.

Mr. Harris: Had Mr. Kahrs got his cap on?

Blumenthal: Yes. He had a cap with a rule, he carried by a single dress of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This remedy has no superior for bowel complaints. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Mr. Harris: I suppose you have no reason to doubt that he is not a proper American?

Mr. Harris: I suppose you have no reason to doubt that he is not a proper American?

Replying further to Mr. Harris, Blumenthal denied that he had been to Nagasaki and Mukden for purposes which he (Mr. Harris) suggested.

Mr. Harris: Didn't Mr. Workman tell you he was living on the Kowloon side at a hotel there? No, certainly not.

They went to a Kowloon hotel, as a matter of fact. I was further questions in cross-examination Blumenthal said that the four passengers from the Minnesota had stayed at the Astor House previously.

Mr. Harris mentioned four names, and said to Blumenthal, "You know them?"

Blumenthal said he did not remember their names.

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Mr. Harris: Do you suggest that Kahrs would have assaulted you in the way that you allege when Mr. Blanche was in the launch?

Blumenthal: I don't know about that. Did you have any intention of getting Kahrs dismissed?—No.

Why did Kahrs choose that occasion upon which to come and assault you when Mr. Blanche was there?

Blumenthal: Sometimes a man when he gets savage does not know what he is. Blumenthal denied knocking Kahrs' cap off with his fist.

Mr. Harris: Are you going to call as witness Mr. J. Owen, Mr. Newton or Mr. Grant?

Blumenthal: No. Why did you subpoena Mr. Newton?

It was a mistake; he is not well at present.

Mr. Harris: Is it not a fact that Kelly invariably gets on board a ship before you do?

Blumenthal: He climbs up the ropes. It has nothing to do with the case whether he is first or second.

Mr. Shenton here made a joke as to the difference between a runner and a climber.



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LONDON, via UGAL PORTS	DELTA	Noon, 3rd Aug.	See Special of Call.
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AND YOKOHAMA	PERA	About 17th Aug.	Freight only.

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From Hongkong, 1912	From Quebec, 1912
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'EMPEROR OF INDIA' SAT., Aug. 24.	'EMPEROR OF BRITAIN' FRI., Sept. 20.
'EMPEROR OF JAPAN' SAT., Sept. 14.	'ALLAN LINE' FRI., Oct. 11.

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## NIPPONYUSEN KAISHA.

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DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Displacement	SAILING DATE
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.	KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 18,000		(WEDNESDAY, 31st July, at Daylight.
	AKI MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 12,000		(WEDNESDAY, 14th Aug., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.	SADO MARU, Capt. Asakawa, Tons 12,500		(TUESDAY, 30th July, at 4 p.m.
	YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 12,500		(TUESDAY, 13th Aug., at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 7000		(FRIDAY, 2nd Aug., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 9,000		(WEDNESDAY, 31st July, at Noon.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA.	KAGA MARU, Capt. Tabusu, Tons 12,000		(WEDNESDAY, 31st July, at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBÉ.	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. T. Nozaki, Tons 5000		(WEDNESDAY, 31st July.
SHANGHAI & KOBÉ.	JINSEN MARU, Capt. Machida, Tons 4000		(MONDAY, 12th August.

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Steamer	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Nippon Maru	A. G. STEVENS	Tuesday, 13th Aug., at Noon.
TENYO MARU	E. BERT	TUESDAY, 20th AUGUST, at Noon.
SHIYU MARU	H. S. SMITH	TUESDAY, 10th SEPT., at Noon.
CHIYO MARU	W. W. GARNE	TUESDAY, 8th OCT., at Noon.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Kiyo Maru		Tuesday, 6th Aug., at Noon
BUYO MARU		FRIDAY, 4th OCTOBER, at Noon.
HONGKONG MARU		TUESDAY, 3rd DECEMBER, at Noon.

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Outward	Homeward
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg
S.S. SUEVIA	S.S. SILESIA
2nd Aug.	5th Aug.
S.S. PISA	For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg
15th Aug.	S.S. FUERST BUELOW
S.S. O.J.D. ABLERS	13th Aug.
22nd Aug.	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg
S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ	S.S. GOLDENFELS
11th Sept.	22nd Aug.
S.S. ARCADIA	For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg
24th Sept.	S.S. BRIGAVIA
	5th Sept.
	For Havre & Hamburg
	S.S. SUEVIA
	11th Sept.

For further Particulars, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

## Shipping

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG (Mails) & HAIPHONG	SUNSHINE	July 27, at 3 a.m.
SHANGHAI	YINCHOW	27, Midnight.
SWATOW, AMOY, NINGPO & SHANGHAI	FOUCHOW	28, Daylight.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	HUCKOW	28, Daylight.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	28, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINUA	1, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	ANRU	3, Midnight.
	KATON	6, at 4 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers 'Tea' & 'Taming'. Saloon accommodation amidships: Electric Fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck aft. Saloon accommodation of s.s. 'Kaifong' is situated on deck aft: Electric Fans fitted.

SHANGHAI LINE. FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS: (S.S. Anhui, Chennan, Linnan, Chinnua)—with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailing. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These Steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

REDUCED FARES: Single \$45 Return \$75.

SHANGHAI TO ANTUNG, direct sailings on alternate Wednesdays.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 32.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, July 27, at 5 p.m.
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI, CHIPSING	SUNDAY	July 28, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	CHOYSANG	SUNDAY, July 28, Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & KUTSANG	WEDDAY	July 31, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND MOJI	FOOKSANG	THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN. (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers Kulsang, Namwang and Fooksang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the Loian and Kumsang leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Moji and Kobe and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choo, Tientsin, via Chinnua.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Telephone No. 215.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

## EASTWARD

The S.S. ITOLA, 5257 tons, Captain W. W. TUCKER, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ on the 31st July, at Noon. To be followed on the 10th August by s.s. MUTTRA, Capt. H. CAREY, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

## WESTWARD

The S.S. ITINDA, 5251 tons, Capt. A. J. EVANS, will leave Hongkong for SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG and RANGOON on the 27th July, at Noon; followed by the S.S. FULTALA, Capt. H. W. TAILLANT, on the 3th August, at noon, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences.

For Freight & Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, July 19, 1912.

## 'SHIRE' LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure.
LONDON, LEITH AND ANTWERP.	PENBROKESHIRE	about 16th August.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	DEN OF GLAMIS	about 25th August.
LONDON, LEITH & ANTWERP.	CARMARTHENSHIRE	about 3rd Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA	FLINTSHIRE	about 20th Sept.

These steamers have superior accommodation for a limited number of First-Class Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans. Attention is directed to the moderate fares charged.

\* Does not carry passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, February 15, 1912.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AND JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

S.S. ARRATON APCAR, 4,450 tons, Capt. F. M. Austin, will be despatched to KOBÉ and MOJI (YOKOHAMA if sufficient inducement offers) on 5th August.

## WESTWARD.

S.S. GREGORY APCAR, 4,600 tons, Capt. J. E. Drake, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 27th July.

S.S. TORILLA, 6,079 tons, Capt. C. J. Swanson, R.N.R., will be despatched on above 31st July.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., AGENTS.

Hongkong, July 24, 1912.

## "HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY"

BY H. L. O. GARRETT.

Being a re-print of a series of articles that appeared in the

CHINA MAIL.

PRICE 50 cents.

## Shipping

## INDRA LINE, LIMITED.

FOR BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK.

THE Steamship INDRAHINI, Captain W. E. KATWAY, will be despatched as above on 30th July.

This steamer has superior accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. Fare to Boston or New York \$25.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.



STEAM FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,

INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH

AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATA-

VIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTIN-

ENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH

AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship DELTA, Captain E. P. MARTIN, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 3rd August, 1912, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's Steamship Moolas 12,500 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, Tea and Cargo for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles & London; other cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay by the s.s. Himalaya due in London on the 15th September, 1912.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to H. W. D. SHALLARD, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 20, 1912.

833.

## AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE.

(BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP LINE, LTD.)

FOR BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK.

THE Steamship KANSAS,

Captain F. LINTKAT, will be despatched from this Port on or about the 9th August.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, July 5, 1912.

879.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Steamship AMBRIA,

Captain W. FAARS, will be despatched as above on or about the 31st of August, 1912.

For freight apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, July 24, 1912.

947.

## JAPANESE MAKERS.







